MENDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1997.

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Representatives on Honeles.

If members of the House of Represenfatives are willing to give up their dealer they can be wrated on benches civing in tiers in one-half the space new required for their accommodation and hear all that is said in definite. This is the proposal of Mr. HENRY S. BOUTELL of the Ninch Hilmois district, who will present it together with architects' plans, when the House meets in December. His object is to restore conditions favorable to discussion as they existed when the House was a comparatively small body

With the admission of Oklahoma there will be 31 Representatives, distributed over an area so large that on the confines a member, unless he has a stentorian voice, will need a megaphone to make smelf beard distinctly by the Spenker. After the next census, in 1910, the membership will be considerably in excess of 400 Some time or other something must be done to bring the lawmakers together if their representative capacity is not to become impaired by the difficulty of getting a hearing and making themselves understood. A baneful custom of making set speeches mainly for home consumption has grown up. The orator does not expect to be heard by the House as a whole, and afterward he burdens the mails with his franked contribution to a "debate" on a subject chosen by himself in which he may be the only participant. Even when a limited time is set for bona fide discussion of a bill before the House, members often fail to make themselves heard unless they change their seats. Says Mr. BOUTELL:

"It is difficult to get a lively, matter of fact running debate on paragraphs of appropriation bills. If a man is interrupted from the other side of the hall he thinks the interrogator is attacking him, and so bellows out some retort. The man who is speaking must strain his voice or he wil not be heard. If other members are interested in what he says they gather around him many of them, however, engaging in private conversation Still other members are writing at their desks calling page boys or rattling newspapers. All this tends to prevent the most effective discussion of legislation on the floor of the House.

About half, or say a third of the space now needed for desks could be added tothe lobbies, and as a result the crowding of people about the main door, which is now such a nuisance, would be diminished. Mr. BOUTELL's idea that debates would become lively when the members a popular Congressional Record takes no note of the present rules which restrict debate. It is obvious that several hundred members cannot obtain recognition from the Speaker whenever they want to address the House, and so whether they close up ranks or sit in state at widely scattered desks, there must be a code of some kind to regulate the transaction of business.

We are inclined to think that Mr. BOUTELL will not induce the House to give up its desks without a struggle. Representatives in American legislatures have been brought up on desks, so to speak, and cannot be expected to consider lawmaking from bare benches a practicable business. A great many of them could not make a speech unless they had a desk to pound and to lay their notes and pile their books upon, A word in Mr. BOUTELL's ear: he must not tell his fellow members that he has "a scheme to transform the national House of Representatives into a body similar in appearance to the House of Commons. as a Washington despatch describes it, or he will have his labor for his pains. There are many spirited and independent Representatives who would rather retain their desks and hear nothing than suffer such an odious comparison.

Governor Higgins Wins. When James H. Higgins of Pawtucket was elected Governor of Rhode Island by the Democrats last fall he announced that he intended to do his best to drive General CHARLES R. BRAYTON, the Republican boss of the State, out of the State House, where for years General BRAY-TON had made his headquarters during the sessions of the Legislature. On entering office Governor HIGGINS undertook to carry out his pledge. The fight he made against BRAYTON enlivened and entertained Providence all winter long.

In spite of edicts and orders General BRAYTON used the Sheriff's office as his own throughout the session, and when the Legislature adjourned he was still in possession, but if he thought that he power of an ideal. had beaten the Governor he was mistaken. The attacks on him had produced an effect in his own party that he could not ignore. At last he has been obliged to admit that Governor Higgins has defeated him, and in a letter to one of the Republican State officers he has given up the fight:

" During the campaign of 1906 the Democratic candidate for Governor pledged himself to drive indispensable that he should be a soldier me out of the State House if he was elected. I did also. Moreover, in the field of soldiernot believe that he had either the right or the power to do this, and I therefore went there as frequently as I could, and often at considerable inconvenience to myself during last winter's session, for the pur pose of demonstrating that he could not carry his

threat into execution. "I am now told that many good Republican -yourself among them-think that my continued presence in the Sheriff's office endangers the success of the party in the approaching election, because it gives our opponents something to talk about and

I are direct of all a Deputations, and I represent MY new and always, because I filled that the prificanced this committee demands in . I first presented as one appropriate about it changes by my consider other combine of themselfends to be an observe to depositions occorde, I seems to using owner nest and account the Sheetiff's efficie or the State have as my producertery during the receipts of tion togethermore, more one object collecting the other employee of THE RESERVE OF STREET, AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PA

Portfor than this Concest Success from communities and for "mosts for continue or interfers with the convises" of the Beparts loan carellelate for florerpper. In other words I . has enthances from the State Homes as confermable from the computer. The public will seen know whather really intends to keep out of the hadeling in which the legislature most. Her who will believe that t manues H. Snayrose in cost of politics before they are him put out? false many another partisan manager he has "retired" whenever his disappearance assumed desirable, only to reappear in all his strength when the apportung moment arrived. It will copairs something more than his word to convince liberte felanders that he bas actually given up the job of running the State machine

the Clemencean Government Rest

We published some days ago a telegram from Paria which reproduced the substance of a remarkable address delivered at Amiens by M. CLEMENCEAU in ommemoration of the late RENE CORLET. the eminent Radical who in his time was a member of many Ministries and once Premier. He enlogized M. Gonter as a man who was at once a strenuous reformer and a fervent patriot, a man who would an very far in the reorganization of the social structure but who never would have cooperated with Professor JAURES and Professor HERVÉ in an effort to eliminate the love of country.

The rectinence and opportuneness of the speech are obvious, in view of the fact that at Nancy on October 10 was held a congress of French Radicals and Radical-Socialists for the purpose of determining whether the latter group would continue to uphold the Clemenceau Government's determination to keep France ready for war, or would adopt the antimilitarist policy advocated by the Unified Socialists, of whom M. JAURES and M. HERVÉ are spokesmen. Had the latter course been taken the Clemenceau Government might have been expected to fall at any moment during the autumn session of Parliament, which is now close at hand. As a matter of fact the congress after a heated debate passed on October 11 by a large majority a resolution calling on the electors to withdraw their support from all candidates who favor the weakening of the French army.

Exasperated by the failure to secure the cooperation of the Radical-Socialists. M. JAURES has replied to the resolution of the Nancy congress by a published statement addressed to the Clemenceau Government, in which he tells the Ministers that if they do not prefer arbitration to war under all circumstances they are rascals, bandits and murderers against whom it is the duty of the prole tariat to rise. French soldiers, he says, should keep the arms which have been placed in their hands, but instead of were "benched" and that we should have going beyond the frontier to shoot down fellow workmen they should unite to destroy the men who misrepresent them. M. CLEMENCEAU and his colleagues can afford to despise such vituperation so long as the Radical-Socialists adhere, as apparently they are resolved to adhere, to the so-called bloc which has maintained

the present Government in office. The diatribe in which Professor JAURES vents his disappointment is but a srccially violent expression of the belief publicly avowed of late by leading Socialists, that patriotism is an anachronism and that their followers are bound to prove by acts that their duty to their fellow citizens is subordinate to their duty to the Brotherhood of Man. For this doctrine in the abstract something plausible may be said by sentimental rhetoricians, but it is now clear that the great majority of Frenchmen are shocked by the concrete application of it to a war between Germany and France. in which according to Professor JAURES Socialists who have the courage of their convictions should refuse to fire a shot at their German fellow workmen, and even, if driven to the unwelcome alternative,

should turn their guns upon their war-

like fellow countrymen. It was, of course, the definite assumption of this attitude by the Unified Socialists and the fear that the Radical-Socialists might be induced at Nancy to take a similar position which caused M. CLEM-ENCEAU at Amiens to make a stirring plea for the cultivation of patriotism, which alone, he said, can save France from the political effacement to which Greece fell a victim; and for the development of military force without which all French ideals and all hopes for the continuance of French influence in the world must perish. He pointed out that the man who aims to direct the evolution of the human race or of a given people will find himself insufficiently armed and fatally disabled in presence of the existing international conditions if for his instrument of propaganda he confines himself exclusively to the moral

The French Premier insisted that, on the contrary, to the highest qualities of the mind must be joined the physical and virile virtues if one would safeguard a people's independence, their liberty of action and the dignity of their life. It is not enough for a vigorous adult, he said, to be a workman, an artist, man of science, a philosopher; it is ship there is ample scope for intellect as well as for discipline and self-sacrifice. Finally, M. CLEMENCEAU denounced as stupid the Frenchman who would aid the foreigner against France on the pretext of serving human progress, for the French mind can only share in the promotion of that progress while absolute

political independence is retained.

were designment by the telegrape received from on-Premier Soumanne, who represense France at The Hague, a telegram in which he tests his follow Radicale that there must be unither equivocation see compromise in the fight for the fatherand and a united regulatio may more there in the acceptant for freedom of

throught and for morely and finest referre is in probable enough, if at Sanny the Martingtoffentestatur feut derriebes fer frant with the noncomburant and anti-milicartes deviations who alcore the clowe of Professor farmin and Professor Henri. the Clemencom theoremont would have encounters in the coming assume of the Chamber of Deputies. That danger new mercus to have been conjured. Not only Parliament, fine with the enters the Prensier has errougifiened himself immegasyably by his indestrib aphalding of French solidarity and independence.

Sections of the Witter.

Refore Dr. Witter took charge of the digention tracts of the nation the Massachemetta State Scard of Health load earnest a high-reputation for its researches into the composition and methone of preparation of foodstuffs and heverages. When Dr Witar took the field be seen caused the Bay State investigators to be forgotten. They had never been able to scare the public as completely as he did. They had never meceeded in making the people hate and fear the dining room. Perhaps they never attempted to; perhaps they did. and their failure causes them to look enviously on the name and fame of the great Dr. WILEY. Whatever the cause may be, the officials of the Massachusetts board do not treat Dr. WILEY's monumental work entitled "Foods and Their Adulteration" with that respect and veneration so heavy and imposing a

Dr. CHARLES HARRINGTON, the sec retary of the Massachusetts Board of Health, is quoted in the Boston newspapers as being disrespectful even to the pictures in Dr. WILEY's work. Certain colored plates in the Wiley book are reproduced by consent of a Western packing concern. Of the plates Dr. WILEY wrote that "by comparing the appearance of beef brought in to all markets with these plates it is possible to form a sound judgment of its suitability for consumption." Dr. HARRINGTON says:

They [the plates] teach nothing whatever of he sort and serve no purpose other than padding: and this may be said also of a large proportion of the illustrations in general, including the seven out of nearly 100 contributed by the author and not porrowed from other works.

The terrible evils of misbranding, which Dr. WILEY denounces with proper severity and solemnity, Dr. HARRINGTON treats in this light and almost jocular style:

What can be more wicked than calling herring boxed on the coast of Maine and sold at a few cents box 'sardines'? What punishment can fit the crime of making a cheese in Ohio and labelling it so as to convey the impression that it was produced in New York? These are far from harmless frauds. Lima beans should come exclusively from Peru and Brussels sprouts from Belgium!"

Dr. WILEY appears to have been injudicious enough to attempt to explain the mysteries of clam chowder, which are not understood in their nicety outside of Rhode Island and eastern Massachusetts. Dr. HARRINGTON righteously reproves:

In the kitchen our author is especially refuleent Clam soup is made of clams, milk, cream, flour and its: put in more clams and some potatoes may pass in Kent county, Indiana, but not in the habitat of the clam."

However, it is not our business tantas componere lites, to try to settle such high

Baseball in 1907.

In neither of the major baseball leagues was the New York team a competitor for first place in the closing days of the season of 1907. That fact did not affect the attendance at the games played on the diamonds in this city. The followers of the sport had sufficient enthusiasm for the game itself to enjoy each contest, regardless of the standing of the nines in the table of percentages.

The record of the year shows that the American League teams were more evenly matched than those in the older organization. The Detroit players were bliged to fight for their honors to the last moment. The Chicago team had the best of it in the National League from the beginning. Yet this will not explain the fact that Chicago won four straight games from Detroit in the post-season series. The men from Michigan had worked harder in September than their opponents, but competent observers argue that this should have brought them to the final test in the best of condition.

That there was no rowdvism and no mucker ball this year the most careless enthusiast would not assert. That there was less of them than in previous years is happily true. Managers seem to have learned that clean baseball is what the public wants. If this fact is at last comprehended by them, next year should see a further improvement in the sport that truly deserves the description "the national game."

A Friend of the Trees, After All.

The forces opposing the destruction of some fine trees in the Botanic Garden at Washington to provide a site for the Grant memorial have been strengthened and elated by the enlistment for their fight of the Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON, who writes to the Assistant Secretary of War as follows:

" If you have power I suggest that you have work on construction of foundation of Grant monumen suspended until the President's return to Washing ton. If the Executive is without power in the premises I suggest that you advise the commis sion to suspend work until the matter can be sub nitted to Congress for its consideration.

If submitted to Congress the Speaker will attend to the matter himself. The Appalachian and White Mountain Reservation bill failed to interest Mr. CANNON at the last session; otherwise it would now be a law and the glorious forests of the Presidential range, as well as the great wooded tracts of the Southern Mountains, which guard and replenish The effect of this speech upon the the sources of noble and useful rivers,

which is shown in most the remain of | congress at Nancy must doubtless have , would be sale from the mast of the pulp | no agreement of the pulp | no agree

House often High of heart? His solicitude for the trees to the Rotanic Garden, one of which

Returns efficience will find it difficult to de the abiety on the granter homestators. Reporrome this root, or this territors

Prominer Assurant most fout that his reforce town disreparties entirely by efficials ofter have consent his plans for the characteristics of the plans for the first life county is not to be in preof restororation all the time; who excuse for maintaining it can a

Mr Short cravels stillent a brass in Savortheless, he accomplishes his mission to the satisfaction and credit of his constr-

On Saturday Pensaylvania heat Swarth-more at football, the score being if to a The weight will this have with the trustee in their consideration of the \$1,000,000 with

THE CITY'S PAT SALABIES. Would hay Mantees Man Pay So for So Little?

To ran Entrok of Tan Str. Nr. About two weeks ago I protested against the minry increases for city employees. Three letters appeared indorsing my views. I attended public meeting yesterday at City Hall an not one of the speakers advocated a reducti all city employees' salaries. Outside inborers, street sweepers, firemen and the like all the officeholders with an odd excep-tion could safely bear a reduction of miory, and I again predict that not one would resign. Very few city employees who get \$2.500 to \$4.000 a year would receive \$1,200 from comptroller Metz or any other business mem ber of the Board of Estimate.

ber of the Board of Estimate.

Comptroller Metz told one of the speakers that we pay these high salaries because we want the best men that can be had. One of the speakers called Mr. Metz's attention to the fact that he said New York would be free from taxation in twenty-five years if the city had a business administration. Mr. Metz did not deny it, but affirmed it yesterday. How can he reconcile his statements with advocating increased salaries for the little worked, overpaid sinecurists of New York, who work about six months in the year (considering the short hours, long vacations and absence from work for chowders, election-secting, conventions, and all the days off they get during the year) compared with the long hours and work for about one-third of the pay in a mercantile house?

Business men in office advocate increased pay for these fortunate individuals. Are they so generous with their own money in their private business? Is Comptroller Metz's statement true? Is it true that New York spends extravagantly \$25,000,000 more than is necessary in salaries.

Pay no more than \$1,200 to all city employees except a few, and then Comptroller Metz's prophecy about no taxation after twenty-five years will come true; but if we keep on as we are doing now New York will be bankrupt in a few years. The street eleaners struck last summer for a doilar more a week. They did not get it. How is it that men that do very little work can get salaries of from \$4,000 to \$5,000 increased? I wonder Comptroller Metz told one of the speakers

cleaners struck last summer for a dollar mor a week. They did not get it. How is it the men that do very little work can get salari of from \$4,000 to \$5,000 increased? I wonde if the sinecurists will ever strike? New York, October 12.

Industrial Schools in the Philippines

In the Far Eastern Review for August Frank hite, Second Assistant Director of Education the Philippines, says that with the begins the current school year a fourth year was adde to the course of primary instruction in the publi schools of the islands, and that in future some tim each day might be given to industrial instruction.
This instruction will include for the first three years stick laying, paper folding, clay and san modelling, weaving of various fibres, practical garden work, wood and bamboo work, repair of school furniture, framing of blackboards, weaving of fans, mats, baskets, hats and fabrics, simple po tery, plain sewing.

In the fourth year the making of articles of actual

salable value will be attempted. For industrial instruction \$30,000 has been set aside this year by and we have clam chowder! That sort of chowder pai and provincial treasuries will be added to it. This movement, educating the hands as well as th mind, is the result of experiments in school gardens made by the superintendents and teachers during the last six years. The planting of a few hills of corn by an American teacher in a Visayan coast town furnished seed for hundreds of gardens: town furnished seed for hundreds of gardens; and while famine was common throughout the Visayas the people of the town where this teacher was stationed had food in plenty. Corn fields now cover much of the fertile area of the coast of that Visayan island. Woodworking shops have been established in the internalists of the coast o thirty of the provincelal high sehe thirty of the provincian inguisations, not continue the trade school at Zamboanga and the wood-working department on the Philippine Normal School. The pupils are actually making large amounts of school and house furniture and they are gaining a general knowledge of rough carpentry. In five provincial towns, namely, Iloilo, Sc Vigan, Batangas and Bacolor, extensive wood-working machinery has been installed. Black-smithing and ironworking tools have been supplied in six schools. Cooking apparatus and sewing materials have been provided by the Insular Gov-ernment at twenty-five provincial capitals.

High Fares on the President's Railroad TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: During the hast few months President Roosevelt has been up-braiding the railroad companies for their excessive charges. To my great surprise I find that on the charges. To my great surprise I find that on the one road over which we may suppose that he reigns supreme the fare is five cents a mile, and besides this two cents must be paid for each and every pound of baggage carried, and this no matter what the distance. The road in question unites Colon and Panama, and the Government of the United and Panama, and the Covernment of the Chitch States owns about \$6 per cent. of its stock. I do not doubt that there are good and sufficient reasons for these charges; the able way in which the work is being carried on in other directions would make me think so, but may we not suppose

that there are many railway companies in the United States proper that have to meet similar BUGA, Republic of Colombia, September 15.

Theatre Ticket Speculators TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why blame theatre managers for the speculator nulsance when the law gives these sidewalk harpies a license to molest theatre patrons? Any one can buy tickets and if he have a license peddle them. If this silly and purely political law were repealed the trouble

would cease.

My remedy at the Lyceum Theatre, however, has proved effective. Our own detectives assist us in denying admission to all who purchase tickets on the sidewalks; and our seats are sold long enough in advance to supply the public demi-to the extent, of course, of our capacity. DANIEL FRORMAN.

LYCRUM THEATRE, October 12.

Western Call for Teachers.

Huron correspondence St. Paul Pioneer Press. County Superintendent J. W. Smith is advertiging for twenty school teachers to fill positions is Beadle county. Although special efforts have been made to secure teachers the demand far exceeds the supply, and it is estimated that not less than 180 teachers could find employment in schools in this section of the State at salaries of from \$45 to \$60 a month. In a number of instances because of the a month. In a number of instances because of the scarcity of teachers schools have been consolidated and children will be carried by team from their homes to the schools. In some places one teacher will supply two schools, teaching alternate

days in each

Kansas Editor's Valedictory. From the Hiawatha Democrat.

We don't know who will succeed us, but we sin-cerely hope that he will receive the support due him, but we fear that he will not, for there are more tight wads, big jacks and two faced hypocrites in this town than any place we ever knew. And since we know the situation better, we are less surprised that the long tongues do so much talkit for there is so devilish much for them to talk abo

Knicker-Expenses keep going up. Cynio-Yes: pretty soon the wages of

The Times

minimum within two pages mound in tions to freeze rates againgting \$1.5 a year on traditions the Made, has the manufacturers and jubitors of carried primarily that the freeze rates reduced. Commissely, Mr. Brown de the means of the people ter with from the work of the comin operating expenses they meet with decreases opposition from shippers. In all the specific materiors alred by Mr.

Brown the poliutions in rates and advances in price affected high class commodities. It is improbable that one reduction in rates upon these commodities that the rates are could afford to make would inure to the benefit of consumers, owing to the fact that the freight charges are extremely email in proportion to the value of the articles. Take the case of men's brogues, which Mr. Brown cites. The value of a ients is \$165, or but 3 per cent. of the value of the commodity. The reduction of \$1 8.6 mills in the rate upon a pair of shore. A difference of a few dollars in the rate upon a carload of shore may determine in fore the same effort should be made to prefarmer who buys perhaps but one pair of brogans in a year, or even the retail dealer who sells them to him, is not going to benefit by a reduction of 8.6 mills in the average rate a pair. All the advantage of such a reduction goes to the manufacturer or the jobber. When discrimination has been abolished the main question that rate regulating authorities have to determine, with respect to the more valuable commodities. is whether they will add to the relatively large profits of big manufacturing and jobbing corporations by reducing the rates, small profits of railway corporations by

maintaining the rates. The case is different when it comes to the cheaper commodities. Every change in the rate upon grain, coal, &c., is likely to affect the producer, the consumer, or both, because the rate enters largely into the price of these commodities. An exhaustive investigation by the Department of Agriculture has shown that the average freight rate on export wheat from 1.329 local shipping points to the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the year ended June 30, 1906, was 12.6 cents, or almost 14 per cent. of the average price at Liverpool during the five months ended January, 1906. As the price of wheat is fixed at Liverpool it is clear that changes in the freight rate, which despite great reductions within the last twenty years is still a very substantial part of the cost of wheat in the markets of the world, are

sure to be felt by the farmer. These facts show why the policy that American railways generally have followed of seeking to maintain the rates on the more valuable classes of commodities while making the charges on the less valuable commodities as low as practicable has resulted in the greatest possible benefit to the pub-lic. Although manufacturers and wholesale mercantile concerns have always been able to enlist producers and consumers in campaigns for reductions in the rates on the higher classes of commodities, the fact is that such reductions not only often inure solely to the profit of large manufacturing to interfere more or less with those reductions in the rates upon the cheaper classes of commodities which generally result in direct and substantial benefit to the masses of the people.

Was Leif Ericeon a Bad Second to Two Irish-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In acc of the discovery of America given by Bryant, Mont gomery, Elson, Lawier and Hart I find it explicitly stated that the Northmen or Scandinavians were stated that the Northmen or Scandinavians were the first Europeans to land on this continent. But of every monastic and great library of Europe before Leif Ericson had reached the Western Con-tinent, 1000 A. D., relates how Barind and Mernoc, two Irishmen, made a landing on the distant shores of the Land of Promise—the earliest Irisi Christian designation of America—about th ginning of the sixth century. They told St. Bren-dan of the extensive country, peopled with savages, which they had found. Thereupon St. Brendan was fired with zeal to carry to those barbarians the light of the Gospel. "The Voyage of St. Brendan" goes on to narrate how Brendan set out with sixty holy men, and after great hardships reached the great continent of the West, and for seven years remained among the inhabitants, and to his native Ireland.

to his native ireland.

Washington Irving is the only American historian,
so far as I have read, who has referred at all to St.

Brendan's voyage, and he dismisses it as fictitious,
But in his "Knickerbocker's History of New York" ing misrepresented the character of the Dutch tiers. Perhaps he did not like the Irish either. Most historians follow the Irving view of St. Bres

NEW YORK, October 12.

Origin of the Illinois Sucker.

From the Pike County Democrat.
Colonel Clark E. Carr of Galesburg in a speech to Colonel Clark E. Carr of Galesburg in a speech to the eld settlers of Knox county at Knoxville said; "I have been asked to tell why Illinois people are called Suckers." In the early settlement of Illinois there were no people living north of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. But the lead mines had been discovered up at Galena. The people in the south part of the State worked their farms in the summer and went up the river to the lead mines in the win ter. They went up about the time the sucker fish went up, and they used to say "The suckers are

ag.' and that is how we got our name.' An Indiana Boverage.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: All this non-sense about cocktails at Mr. Fairbanks's house arose from the fact that they were cock-tails. A waitress in the house, who is now visiting me, says so. PROVIDENCE, October 12. A Hint to Mr. Wu.

From the Denver Republican.
It is said Wu Ting fang will return to official life
Washington.—Cablegram.

rate Rosson or The New

congene arms to purplers the open of some and to present the control of some of some of some or and so printed to may I love my master and a feguntarii to it is a disper turios of propression which has said the ntum or a payversal muston, enther than upon a converted effort for self-emportpation the appearation to it is composed of

for refute the point that Zioniam does represent orthodox Jewry I refer to the foltowing course, where the orthodox authorities to the contrary may be found. The attention of Mr. Schiff is called to these in lies of others of more ancient date because they meet the issue he has faised in direct terms. "Die Stimme der Wahrheit." Dr. Askenset, on two points, namety, "Is Zionism Sanctic From the Petigions Standpoint?" and "Is Zigniam in Harmone With the Law of the state?" Dr. K. Lippe, Zionism From the Standpoint of Jowish Orthodoxy." Fr. Rich-ard Huldschiner, "Zion and Religion." M. Stechelmacher, "Zionism From the Standpoint of Orthodoxy." Dr. Religion and Zionism." "98 "Mbivno Hebrew, by Abraham Jacob Slutzky: Warsaw, tom. "The Golden Mean," in Hebrew, by Mordecai Eliasberg: Warsaw, 1887.

2. Political Zionism has nothing in co If the Messianic hope is embodied in the idea of a ragged Saviour riding into Jerusalem on a white ass, Mr. Schiff is unquestionably orrect. If, however, the Me the hope for the redemption of the Jewish people and their final release from the bondage of the exile, and if we believe that this hope is ever to be realized and the Jews are to be the active instruments of its realization we submit that there is no other movement Jewish life which has a better stand for the Messianic hope than the Zionist movement. The authorities quoted above may also be useful in elucidating this point. 3. An attempt to force the hand of Providence

would be disastrous, and Zlo tion of a divine command. The success of any right cause has always en coupled in the minds of men with its divine origin. But the absence of a divine command cannot be known a priori. A just cause cannot be brushed aside by the asserion of any mortal that God has not spoken It is enough for our purpose that the cause of righteousness and the highest well being of our people are to be served by the success that the God of Israel does speak through

4. Mr. Schiff agrees with Zionism in so far as it means a return to Jewish ideals, but political Zion-

What are Jewish ideals? They are certain definite hopes that relate to the physical and spiritual well being of the Jewish race. A eturn to these ideals of living must mean fort on the part of the Jewish people to make them an ever present influence in their lives. I contend that these ideals are impossible of I contend that these ideals are impossible of a Jewish nation without the establishment of a Jewish nation upon its own territory. Without it these ideals are nothing but vague, useless hopes that had better be forgotten if nothing is to be done for their realization. Mr. Schiff seems to agree with Zionism in its ideal aspects, but balks at the idea of doing anything to actualize them. This seems to be a curious state of mind for such a practical man.

A denial and an affirmation of the same thing. This inconsistency must be credited to Mr. Schiff's well known philanthropic spirit and to his desire to modify his first opinion. But he takes away with his left hand and returns the same compliment with his right.

6. It is political Zionism that has furnished neu armaments to the anti-Semites (the constant com-plaint of the Jews in Germany).

plaint of the Jews in Germany).

This is an insult and an underestimation of the resourcefulness of the anti-Semites. There were anti-Semites in the time of Mordecai, when Zionism politically was unknown; and Samballat a pernicious activity did not deter Exra from his work of restoration. The armaments of anti-Semitism are provided, we contend, by the anomalous position of the Jewish people, and not by Zionism. Jewish policy has too often been guided by a fright inspired by anti-Semitism. Zionism has come to alter that undignified and unworthy policy, and it asks that we look toward the interests of the Jewish people primarily without regard to anti-Semites. What Stoecker may say does not interfere with our equanimity.

7. If Zion is to be a place of refuge only for the persecuted, it is an insuit to them, for presumably Zion is not considered fit for the non-persecuted. Zionismi is a question that concerns the Jewish race as such, and hence there is no question of groups or individuals located here or there in persecuting or non-persecuting lands. The inner desire and the self-determination of the Jewish race will determine the character of those who will be inspired to return, and it will be no insult to those who remain in the slotus quo, wherever it may be, if they do not return.

8; Personal assurances of Mr. Schiff's interes in the welfare of his hard suffering coreligionists.

No one has ever questioned the fine spirit of philanthropy and the willingness to be generous of Mr. Schiff, but it is to be regretted that he has not learned that it is Zionism which is working in the direction of obviating the necessity of that philanthropy, which in the United States seems to have absorbed almost all that there is left of Jewish life. Jewish philanthropy is sick with the common ailment of all philanthropy. Zionism is a radical cure of Jewish ailments; it is the policy of self-help pitted against the enervating influences of philanthropy.

3. The emigration solution cannot solve the

The emigration solution cannot solve the Russian Jewish problem in its entirety, and Zion-ism, representing a migration scheme, has nothing to offer in that direction.

Zionism is not a migration scheme in the sense in which the term is commonly used, nor is it an effort to provide a temporary home of refuge for the persecuted in Russia. It aims to solve the problem of the Jewish race by the acceleration of Jewish self-consciousness. Of course when this self-consciousness is developed, when the preliminary work of our movement has ploughed the way for free access to Palestine, with the guarantees for a free, autonomous state, the persecuted will most likely be in the first ranks of the returning exiles. Persecution is the ever present shadow accompanying the fact of the existence of the Jew.

10. Zionism retards the perfect Americanization. 10. Zionism retards the perfect Americani of recent Jewish immigrants, whose succes happiness depend upon their absorption, from their faith, into the American people.

at Washingtos.—Cublegram.

They say you'll soon be with us, with new question marks unspent.

Own with almond optics, from the far off Orient; No doubt you'll want to ask us all the ifs and ands and whys.

But please be easy with us—do not try to get too vise.

Don's ask us why the home team didn't win the baseball flag; It pains us, even thinking of that much desired rag! Don's ask us why the grafters, who have made the in jail.

Are on the streets in freedom, 'stead of doing time in jail.

Don't ask why John D.'s golf game has grown just a trifle off.

Nor why muck raking writers fill the land with jibe of the mobile game of football has been "debrutatised."

Don't ask us why the hospitals are filled with athletes prized.

When the noble game of football has been "debrutatised."

Don't ask such awkward questions, that we're tampted to evade—

We like to threw our cheets out when you put us for parade:

So be easy out is fellows, and we'll tell the truth to lift you'll sidek to pleasant queries, O persistent Mr.

Main the far off orient; finth, into the American pappines depend upon their faith, into the American pappines from their faith, into the American pappines of the demending them they will be dericanization means termarriage and a State religion. With some Americans perfect Americanization means forgetting Jewry and throwing overboored the historical values of the fact that Zionism retards it. But if Americanization means forgetting Jewry and throwing overboored the historical and natural evolution of Jewry. If Americanization means forgetting Jewry and throwing overboored the historical values of the fac

to make him one he neither a livere

BEEFERING PHE MISSISSIFF me o the free of the Sponge at the towns

For run fineron or Time dee ... tupes on the opened of a water four and and

the soil, forest mantled and sprogerite and it is cortainty a farow to discuss means to deepen the Mississippi

nonembers to stand idly by and see Pather of Waters, but the real store or rear voir of the river is within what is known

and lake make a great sponge, holding the valers to give them Fight years ago there were those who realized that on this tract of land encompass

Right pears ago there were those who restized that on this tract of land encompassing the immense lakes, Class. Winnibigathish and Leech, with seventy smaller lakes dotted here and there like on aqueous checker hose and covered with many millions of feet of timber, the Mississippi fliver, os far as situated to the figure to hold its flowage equal to ever the already diminabled depth.

So the agistion was started to have the Government make a perpetual reservation out of this issed and, ostroving the forest of pines under certain rules and regulations grow timber and protect the river's headwaters for years to come.

There was much prejudice against the Mississippi as a water highway, and Mr. J. Hill is credited with having remarked that the only decuening the river needed was to "lath and plaster the bottom."

So the fight to save this last great remaining standing body of white pine in the Northwest was made, the lumbermen and their political friends standing out for the theory that "a pine tree was grown to cut," and aaving that as "posterity had done nothing for them" why should they concern themselves about the river's headwaters and its flowage when there were billions of trees to be cut and marketed. They had good and telling political help at Washington.

And here is how the fight ended. To the "forestry cranks" was thrown a sop of 25,000 acres of virgin forest surrounding the lakes and of 200,000 of the 600,000 acres of timber they were to get 5 per cent.; that is to say the lumbermen were to be allowed to cut 35 per cent, standing for reforestation purposes. So the victory was a shallow triumph for the men who looked ahead and who did not believe in "after us the deluge." Even yet, were Congress alive to the truth of the situation, it is not too late to save this great area of sponge land from being dried up and the river from being drained.

So, all this being as stated, is it not a farce to think of those wisseand grayheaded patriots sawing the air at the Memphis convention and picturing the glories

Harrison Made Good His Promise.

From the Indianapolis News.

Dr. J. N. McCormack of Bowling Green, Ky., in conversation with Drs. Brayton Potter and other physicians, told a little story of the late General Benjamin Harrison. "During the civil war," said he doctor, "Colonel Harrison—for he was then Colonel-was for a time in command at Bowling Green. Many soldiers were sick, and he appro-priated the hotel of the place, the Mitchell House, for use as a hospital. Mr. Mitchell murmured somewhat, but had to give way to military necessity. Colonel Harrison assuring him that he sho be paid for the use of the house, even though Har-rison should have to pay out of his own pocket. The war ended and the years went on. Mr. Mitchell war ended and the years went on. Mr. Michel was well to do and presented no claim. Finally, when Harrison became President of the United States, Mr. Mitchell concluded to send his bill directly to the President. He did so, and President Harrison sent him his check for the mone?."

Oil Well Pays Preacher's Salary.

Lima correspondence Columbus Dispatch.

A few years ago the Rev. George Wood Anderson organized the Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church, and later secured sufficient funds to erect a modarn stone structure. Knowing there was oil about Lima, he conceived the idea of boring a well in the church's back lot.

A subscription paper was passed, \$1,200 was pledged to make up losses if they came, and the Rev. Mr. Anderson started his oil well. It proved a small ype gusher, and ever since the oil well, operated dally by a gas engine, which also church heating and lighting plant, has been pour-ing out sufficient crude oil to not only pay the minister's salary and all other church expenses out to make up a bank account big enough to built

Road That Swallowed Itself.

From the Toronto Globe.

A portion of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway at the 151st mile, or just thirty seven miles above New Liskeard, has twice swal wed itself, so to speak, and the Railway Commis sioners are now waiting to hear what its next per formance will be. On the arst occasion the line which at the portion referred to was a fill in of a ravine, suddenly sank to the depth of ten feet. A big gang of men was put to work refilling the va-cancy. They had it levelled to the rest of the grade of the line, and were walking away satisfithat it would last, when the filling sank again, this time to a depth of at least fifteen feet. The men who are constructing the line are now carnesti;

engaged in another attempt to fill in the gap. Inducement for Democrats

Tuliahoma Torrespondence Nashville Banner.
Mike Millsaps of Moore county while hunting resterday ran upon the king rattlesnake of the high hills." The old gray baired Democrat killed d skinned the rattler and will have the hide tanned. The skin will be made into a belt and will be pre-sented to the next Democrat who is elected Presi

ient of the United States Mr. Milisaps says that if the event for which the belt is waiting does not occur in his lifetime-he is an old Confederate soldier and has reached his three score and ten years he will bequest the belt to his youngest son to see that his carried out. The snake had eleven

Favorable Report From Bull Bear

From the Cashien Advance.

Chief Bull Bear, the Cheyenne warrior and states ian, was at the Cashion depot Wednesday morn Ing, accompanied by Mrs. Buil Bear and the Misses Buil Bear and several relatives and friends. The party was en route to their country place west of Kingfabier, having spent six months touring the Eastern States. Mr. Buil Bear expressed greater ion of New York than any other city he visited. He said the people of the Eastern States were too small in size and too light in color to suit als taste, but said that they were very affable in manner and played many amusing games.

Exploring for Eucalyptus.

From Forestry and Irrigation.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Pé Railroad has sent the manager of its tie and timber department, E. O. Faulkner, on an exploring journey to Hawali, Japan and Australia to study the eucalyp tus in those countries and perhaps to buy trees for planting. The Santa Fé railroad has a thousand acres in eucalyptus in California, which are in-tended to supply telephone poles and railroad ties. These are doing well, but it is hoped that Mr. Faulkner can find still better varieties. It is novelty for a railroad to be undertaking sericul-

ural explorations in foreign lands.

Stella-Was it love at first sight? Bella-Yes, and divorce at the first hearing.